

## Agricultural.

### Farming Does Pay.

I KNOW a farmer who a short time ago was not worth \$5,000, who now owns a farm worth \$15,000, and has Government bonds to the amount of several hundred dollars. I know three brothers, who hired farms contiguous to the writer's, who within a few years made from \$2,000 to \$4,000 each. I know a young man who some two or three years ago, hired a farm and gave his note for \$500, for the stock and farming tools, who, the first year, cleared enough to pay the note, and had some hundred dollars left. I know another who has lived on hired farms, and brought up a large family of children, and educated them well, who last year bought him a farm, with the improvements since made, which cost \$2,500, and has money left. I know another, who, when a boy, was poor, worked out at farming by the month, saved a little money, purchased a farm on credit, and by his own industry is worth \$30,000. I know another who some years ago, bought a farm, paid for it by farming, built a house that cost \$2,500 or more, and is now out of debt, and is now worth not less than \$70,000. He has a son of more than common intelligence who has done as his father did, purchased a farm, and is making money fast, and what is better married a smart and intelligent Massachusetts 'school marm,' for a wife, who will certainly insure his fortune. All of the above farmers live about one and a half miles from the writer, who also finds that farming does pay.—*Cor. Boston Cultivator.*

### Grapes.

**SOIL FOR A VINEYARD.**—The report of the Northern Ohio and Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association for 1865-6, exploded some of the former ideas about grape culture—especially the idea that grapes should be grown on soil highly manured. The report says:

Contrary to the idea entertained at the commencement of grape culture in this country, it is now the opinion of a majority of vignerons, that a dry soil produces the best wine, especially with Catawba grapes. Stiff clay is preferred. The soil should be dry; hence, under-draining is often necessary. Sandy soil may produce as fine clusters, but the quality of the wine is inferior. Gravelly soil is probably next best. Clay crests that drop out of sandy or gravelly districts are excellent. Manuring is also discarded. Most experienced growers now consider manure an injury when wine is the object of production. The vine will bear abundantly a long time, and remain healthy on a soil too poor for common farming. Manuring may spoil a vineyard. We remember a notable instance of the truth of this in the vineyard which produces the far-famed Johannisberger situated on the Rhine. A proprietor once had them heavily dunged, and the quality was perceptibly injured for many years following, though the yield was increased. The wine makers state that the most of grapes grown on the upland clay soils is richer than that from the flatter lands of the Lake Islands or from sandy soils.

### Colorado Farming.

A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser writing from the city of Denver, says:—Upon reference to Denver, it will be seen to occupy a position on the Western edge of what is termed the Great American Desert. No doubt the geographer who designated that portion of our country stretching from the Rocky Mountains on the west of Kansas, on the east as a 'desert,' fully believed that the character would bear out his appellation; but what would be his surprise could he behold the wonderful crops of grain and vegetables which it now produces by means of irrigation! Sixty and sixty-five bushels of wheat to the acre are by no means uncommon, while as many as seventy-five bushels of corn have been raised the present season to the single acre, on farms in Colorado. Farmers at the East have much to learn, I believe, and this subject of irrigation deserves more attention than has generally been accorded it there.

### Facts Worth Remembering.

A correspondent gives the following facts worth remembering:—It is worth while for all farmers everywhere, to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on their farm. That an offensive war against weeds is five times less expensive than a defensive one. That good fences always pay better than lawsuits with neighbors. That hay is a great deal cheaper made in the summer than purchased in the winter. That a horse who lays his ears back and looks lightning when any one approaches him is vicious. Don't buy him. That the scurrying of the feed of fattening hogs is a waste of grain. That overfed fowls won't lay eggs. That educating children is money lent at a hundred per cent. That one evening spent at home in study is more profitable than ten in lounging about country taverns. That cows should always be milked regularly and clean. That it is the duty of every man to take some good, reliable, entertaining paper, and pay for it promptly, of course.

## Miscellaneous.

### Thirty Reasons.

The sale of intoxicating liquors, says Hon David Paul Brown, the most eminent of Philadelphia lawyers, should be prohibited by law, because:

1. They deprive men of their reason, for the time being.
2. They destroy men of the greatest intellectual strength.
3. They foster and encourage every species of immorality.
4. They bar the progress of civilization.
5. They destroy the peace and happiness of millions of families.
6. They reduce many virtuous women and children to beggary.
7. They cause many thousands of murders.
8. They prevent all restoration of character.
9. They render abortive the strongest resolution.
10. The millions of property expended in them is lost.
11. They cause the majority of cases of insanity.
12. They destroy both the body and the soul.
13. They burden the people with millions of paupers.
14. They cause immense expenditures to prevent crime.
15. They cause sober people immense sums of charity.
16. They burden the country with enormous taxes.
17. Because the moderate drinkers want the temptation removed.
18. Drunkards want the opportunity removed.
19. Sober people want the nuisance removed.
20. Because their sale, upholds a class of men who are worse than criminals.
21. Their prohibition would save thousands failing.
22. The sale exposes our families to insult.
23. The sale exposes our families to destruction.
24. The sale upholds the vicious and the idle, at the expense of the virtuous and industrious.
25. The sale subjects the sober to great oppression.
26. It takes the sober man's earnings to support the drunkard.
27. It subjects the numberless wives to untold sufferings.
28. It is contrary to the law of God.
29. It is contrary to common sense.
30. We have a right to rid ourselves of the burden.

### Predictions for this Year.

The year of our Lord, 1867, is to be the eventful one. Through the whole course of the present year, when the moon was the night will grow dark.

On several occasions during the year, the sun will rise before certain people discover it, and set before they have finished the day's work.

It is quite likely that when there is business doing, many will be heard to complain of hard times, but it is equally certain that all who hang themselves will escape starvation.

If dandies wear their beards, there will be less for the barbers, and he who wears mustaches will find something to sneeze at.

Whoever is in love will think his mistress a perfect angel, and may find out the truth of his suspicions by getting married.

Many delicate ladies whom no one would suspect will be kissed without telling their Ma's.

There will be more books published than will find purchasers, more rhymes written than will find readers, and more bills made than will find payers.

If any young lady should happen to blush she will look red in the face, without the use of paint; if she dreams of a young man three nights in succession, it will be a sign of something; if she dreams of him four times, or have the toothache, it is ten to one she will be a long time in getting either of them out of her head.

Many people will drink more strong drink than will be necessary to keep them sober, and take more medicine than will be requisite to the enjoyment of good health.

Dinners and entertainments will be given to those who have enough at home, and the poor will receive much advice gratis, legal and medical excepted.

The public debts of the repudiating states will hardly be adjusted, and the same time will, very probably attend many private contracts in this latitude. He who marries this year will run a great risk, especially if he does it in a hurry.

Who steals a match, gives tattlers occasion to gossip, and will be apt to involve himself and bride in disagreeable relations.

There will be a great noise all over the country when it thunders, and a tremendous dust will be kicked up occasionally by coach horses.

Many ladies who hope for it, but little expect it, will be married; many who confidently anticipate that glorious consummation, will be doomed to disappointment.

The world will go round as usual, and come back to the place whence it set out, as will many a man who engages in business.

SALT LAKE papers give an account of the massacre of nine miners by Indians, near Colville, Colorado River.

Gen. Forester is building forty-five miles of railroad.

## Didn't Wish to Insult Her.

The apology was cool, but it certainly should have been satisfactory.

Bill P. is known all over, and Bill was at the ball in all his glory. All his necessities for pleasure were on hand—good music, pretty girls and excellent whisky. The evening passed off rapidly, as it always does, and Bill had, at about one o'clock, become pretty happy. Stepping up to a young lady, he requested the pleasure of dancing with her. She replied that she was engaged.

'Well,' said Bill, 'are you engaged for the next set?'

She said she was.

'Can I dance with you the next, then?'

'I am engaged for that also.'

'Can I dance with you to-night?'

'No,' with some hesitancy.

'Go to Boston!' said Bill, highly indignant, and turned on his heel.

After a few moments Bill was accosted by the brother of the young lady, who charged him with insulting his sister.

Bill denied, but professed himself willing to apologize if he has done wrong, and accordingly steps up to the young lady, when the following conversation ensued:

'Miss L., I understand I have insulted you?'

'You have, sir.'

'What did I say, Miss L?'

'You told me to go to Boston.'

'Well,' said Bill, 'I have come to tell you needn't go.'

**A NOVEL PLEA.**—A judge relates the following incident that occurred in his practice: He was trying a petty case, in which one of the parties was not able to pay counsel fees, and undertook to plead his own case. But he found, in the course of the trial, that the keen and adroit attorney who managed the case for the other party was too much for him in legal strategy, evidently making the worse appear the better cause. The poor man, Mr. A., was in a state of mind bordering upon desperation, when the opposing counsel closed his plea, and the case was about to be submitted to the justice for decision. 'May it please your honor,' said the man, 'may I pray?'

This judge was taken somewhat by surprise, and could only say he saw no objection. Whereupon Mr. A. went down upon his knees, and made a fervent prayer, in which he held the merits of his case before the Lord in a very clear and methodical statement of all the particulars, pleading that right and justice might prevail. 'O Lord, thou knowest that this lawyer has misrepresented the facts, and thou knowest that it is so and so'—to the end of the chapter. Arguments which he could not present in logical array to the understanding of men, he had no difficulty in addressing to the Lord, being evidently better versed in praying than in pleading.

When he rose from his knees, Esquire W., the opposing counsel, very much exasperated by the turn which the case had taken, said: 'Mr. Justice, does not the closing argument belong to me? To which the Judge replied: You can close with prayer, if you please.' Esquire W. was in the habit of praying at home, but not seeing the propriety of connecting his prayers with his practice, wisely forbore, leaving poor Mr. A. to win his case, as he did, by this novel mode of presenting it.

**GOT.**—The word got is often used superfluously and incorrectly in familiar expressions. When, in reply to my 'Lend me a shilling,' you say, 'I've got no money,' you simply say what you do not mean. 'Omit the got, and your meaning is rightly conveyed. 'I've got a cold' is not bad English, if you mean to convey the idea that you have procured or contracted a cold somewhere; but if you merely wish to say, as you probably do, that you are suffering under a cold, 'I have a cold' is the proper expression. 'She has got a fair complexion.' Here got is an interloper, for you do not mean to say she has procured a fair complexion, but simply that she has one. 'I've got to go to town to-morrow.' Here got is redundant and incorrect. 'I have to go' expresses the idea.

**Knowledge is Power.**—A very valuable pocket-knife was once dropped into a twenty-foot well, half-full of water. 'How shall we get it out?—Shall we have to draw the water from the well? The writer proposed to use strong horse shoe magnet, near by, suspended by a cord. 'But we can't see where to lower the magnet so as to touch the knife.' 'Throw the sun's rays down on the bottom of the well by a looking-glass,' was the second answer. It was done, the knife rendered visible from the top of the well, the magnet came in to contact, and the knife brought up—all being accomplished in a minute of time.

**Items.**—The people of the city of Nevada are cravv over the discovery that their city is probably built over gold mines. The Italian mine, in the centre of the town and under the principal street, is being worked and the yield is very large.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., says the weather has been very cold for that latitude for several days. Rain, accompanied with sleet, has fallen night and morning, and the city presents an Arctic-like appearance. Quite a number of the shade and other trees have been stripped of their branches by the weight of the ice upon them.

Paradise Johnson was presented with a golden weighing fifty-five pounds on Christmas.

## Political.

### The Nomination for Governor.

In Allen G. Thurman, the candidate for Governor selected by the 8th of January Convention, the Democracy of Ohio will recognize one of the ablest and most trusted exponents of their principles. He is a jurist of wide renown, an advocate of great reputation, and a citizen whose general talents and accomplishments are inferior to none in the State. He is a Democrat staunch and true, who has never swerved in his adherence to the organization in the darkest days of adversity. With high claims, therefore, upon the confidence and support of the party, he has never pressed them upon it, and has always modestly, when high honors were distributed, maintained proper and dignified reserve. He once graced, by his talents, the Supreme Court of the State, but resigned on account of the inadequate and starting compensation. His private character is pure and irreproachable, and in every respect he is a nominee whom I can vote for with pleasure and pride. He would bring to the office of Governor: the wisdom and experience that he has not many years graced it, that would carry us back to those better times when talents and services were the passports to public position, and when mediocrity and obscurity had not the audacity to aspire to them.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

### The Decision in the Test-oath Case.

The Washington correspondent of the Petersburg Index says—

'The Supreme Court did not render their decision in the test-oath cases this morning. I see it telegraphed North that the decision will be made on Monday next; but, on inquiry, I find this announcement to be unauthorized and altogether conjectural. There is evidently some mystery in this matter, the solution of which is not within the power of those outside of the Court to solve.

'The New York tax cases were this morning disposed of, by an affirmation of the judgments of the court below.'

We trust the Court is not becoming weak in the back on account of the abuse which the Radicals vent upon its late decision.

The New York Herald unites with the Washington Chronicle in calling upon Congress to reconstruct the Supreme Court, so as to secure more free and easy interpretations of the Constitution. What tremendous strides these converts from pro slavery funkyness make, indeed! Abolitionists of the old school cannot begin to keep up with them. But why stop with the Supreme Court? Let us have all courts abolished, and then we can go ahead just as we please, and 'devil take the hindmost.'—*Springfield Republican.*

GEN. BUTLER said in his lecture in Providence, that grand tactics in politics are as imperative as grand tactics in war. If his political tactics prove no more successful than his war tactics, the party he leads will have to wait long for a victory.—*Boston Post.*

A Radical justice in Wayne county, N. Y., united in the holy bonds of wedlock a full-blooded negro to a white girl.

A Republican postmaster at Osage, Iowa, has been living fast on the greenbacks which he obtained from letters passing through the office.

A Southern paper thinks the Radicals would change the national colors to black and white.

Massachusetts has three negroes in her Legislature and three hundred and fifty-four in her State prison.

The Legislature of Montana has passed, and the Governor has signed, a bill to remove the seat of Government to Helena.

A bill for the assembling of Congress on the 4th of March, passed the Senate last Thursday week, and was sent to the House.

The Virginia Legislature rejected the Constitutional Amendment last Thursday week.

A New York judge has decided that an officer of the United States army may not treat with contempt a writ of habeas corpus issued by a State Court.

**POTATO PUDDING.**—Peel some steamed or well-boiled dry potatoes, mash them, adding to them butter and milk in which sugar has been dissolved. When the potatoes have been thoroughly well beaten and mixed, boil the paste and pour it into a basin to cool, after which add to it the yolk of four eggs, a sufficient quantity of sugar, the whites of 4 eggs beaten to a snow, and two spoonfuls of essence. Butter well the inside of a mould, and sprinkle over the sides some bread-crumbs, and pour in the mixture. Let it bake until of a good color, and turn it out on a dish. If eaten hot, serve with sauce.

**NICE POUND CAKE.**—Mix a pound of sifted sugar and half a pound of fresh butter well together for ten minutes, beat the yolks and the whites of five eggs separately, and add them to the butter and sugar, whisk all together thoroughly, and add a pound of prepared flour, a few caraway seeds, a quarter of a pound of candied orange-peel sliced, a few currants, washed and picked, a little milk, and mix together as lightly possible. Line your cake-tin with paper, pour in the mixture and bake to a golden brown.

**GINGER SNAPS.**—One cupful butter, one of molasses, one of sugar, half a one of sweet milk or cold water, two-thirds of a tea-spoonful of dry saleratus, one table-spoonful of ginger, and a little salt: mix them soft, roll very thin, and bake quick.

**COCOANUT CAKE.**—The whites of ten eggs, one pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, three quarters of a pound of flour, one large cocoanut grated fine; bake slow. This will make two good-sized loaves or one large.

**FRUIT PUDDING.**—One cupful sweet milk, one of fine chopped suet, one of molasses, one pound of raisins, one of chopped flour, sufficient to make it as stiff as fruit cake, cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg—a little of each; put about one-third of a table-spoonful of dry saleratus in the milk, and steam the pudding four hours. Eat with hard sauce or liquid, as preferred. This pudding will keep for weeks, and is as nice out in slices and warmed in a steamer as when first made.

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